s paper prepared by him on the remedies for diseased entire, describes "dentine" as a structure real, composed of animal matter, together with some earthy salls. It resists chemical action in proportion sity. The application of chemical rem a slight form is found more effective than any other, and yet ceries destroys the dentine more or less, and therefore such agents should be employed cautiously. Affalies will not relieve the sensibility of diseased mes applied in quantity sufficient to pro-

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

CAED IN REJOINDER TO "A CARD. My attention has this moment been called to "A Card," signed by Cyrus W. Field, his brother Dudley and three others, in which my communication to Trus TRIEVE of last Saturday, signed "Y." is called approximate," and the drift of the innuendo is to the effect that, like other anonymous articles, it was cow-arely, and its assertions cutified to no credit.

Now, all those gertlemen know very well, that to and out the author of that communication they had sely to send to THE TRIBUNE, and it would have

been cheerfully farmished.

But the principal object of my noticing the "Card" is to show that it was uncalled for and unnecessary, for that which it endeavors most strengonsly to prove a expresely admitted and declared in my letter, viz.: that is his original charter of the Newfoundland Telethat in his original charter of the Newfoundland Tele-graph Company it was not a part of Mr. Tibbett's scheme to connect Europe and America continuously scheme to connect Europe and America continuously by telegraph, but from St. John's to run a line of fast steamers to Galway, whereby we should have news in

steamers to days.

I would not say that those most honorable gentlemen intended to raise a false issue, or as some would say indule in special pleading; and yet no one who had not at hand my article could fail of understanding the "Card" as charging the friends of Mr. Tebbetts with claiming that his original enterprise included the Atlantic Cable.

Atlantic Cable.

I had supposed that, least of all, the brothers Field would find fault with that communication, so full or pealse for their perseverance in disregarding known science, and loying the Cable!

That supposed that, in view of the uncontradicted safement that it was through the agency of Mr. Tibletts they were brought into the enterprise, they would suffer him to come in for a passing notice, at a time when they can so well afford to be just and exercise.

But the public are much less interested in the ques-tion of originality than in the utility and practicability of the Atlantic Cuble; and should another twenty days clape before another message passes over it, all the clamants to originality will probably be very willing to say no more about it, and the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company will be compelled to con-less that Mr. Tibbetts did wisely in listening, to the counsel of scientific men in both continents, who re-ported that there were no laws of known science to warrant the enterprise.

perised that there were no laws of known science to warrant the enterprise.

A day or two before the arrival of the Queen's Message, in a communication to The Evening Post, which at the time attracted some notice, I stated that the reasons assigned by Mr. Cyrus Field for the delay in working the cable were not sound or satisfactory to those acquainted with the science and practice of telegraphing; and in a later article in another evening paper I presented some considerations tending to show the great probability of more delay and difficulty.

The transmission of the five or six dispatches which the public have seen, prove simply that at the larky moment there were favorable phenomena, and he insurmountable obstacles to the principle upon which the enterprise was predicated; and it is not sufficely that on the recurrence of that condition of lings more dispatches may be transmitted.

But that the public may not be disappointed if Prof. Buthes's experiments should not at once be crowned with success, I state the fact told me by the clerk in the office of the Company, that they were forty continual.

But that the public may not be disappointed if Prof. Hughes's experiments should not at once be crowned with success, I state the fact told me by the clerk in the office of the Company, that they were forly continuous nights experimenting with his instruments before a single word was got through the line from New-Yesh to Boston!

The proportionate time for a success on the Atlantic table is then one of mathematics, and any one carious can easily calculate it.

One of the gentlemen whose name is signed to the "tard" gives another solution to the singular sister which, since the 27th of August, has characterized the cable, viz: that before it was laid, the Company had promised the several electricians that they should each have apportunities of trying their peculiar apparatus, and the Company must keep their contract.

contract.

But the public were told early in August that all
experimenting should end on the 1st of September,
and yet Prof. Hughes is even now, it is said, on his way there to take his turn.

Cyrus Field does not hazard any explanation, but

Cytes Freed does not hazard any explanation, but simply a conjecture that they are changing the shore end of the cable from Valentis to some other place.

From these and other now familiar facts, is not the conclusion unavoidable that the gentlemen who signed the "card" are not in the secrets of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, or that there is a serious, perhaps fatal difficulty with the cable?

On a subject of this proment the rabble have a right

On a subject of this moment the public have a right to all the information in the possession of those who claim to have originated and contributed so much to it, and if, as it is now said, the Newfoundland Teleclaim to have originated and contributed so much to it, and if, as it is now said, the Newfoundland Tele-graph Company, which those gentlemen represent an entirely distinct corporation from the Atlantic Company, are not enjoying the confidence of that

Company, we shall then know to what quarter to locafor relief to the painful uncertainty now experienced
by the well wishers to the enterprise.

If, as is believed, there is a difficulty, let the fact
appear, and at once the wisdom of science will be applied for a remedy, and if the cahle is not broken,
which is unlikely, the remedy will be found.

ENANCIS G. YOUNG.

FRANCIS G. YOUNG.
No. 111 Broadway, Trinity B.

- THE KANSAS GOLD QUESTION

From The St. Louis Democrat, Sept 15 We had yesterday an interview with Mr. J. C. Hemingray, of the firm of J. C. Hemingray, & Co., bankers of Leavenworth City. Kansas Territory. This gentleman arrived, en route for the city of New-York, on the steamer Alonzo Child, at 11 a. m. He correcting information relative to the rumored gold re-

gion of Kansas.

M. E. Y. King of Dayton, Ohio, arrived at Leavenworth City on the 10th inst., with a party from the Western Kansas border. He left Cherry Creek, near Pike's Peak, on the 17th of July, having satisfactorily "prospected" a rich gold region, extending from the unutaries of the South Platte River to the head bibutaries of the South Platte River to the head waters of the Arkansas. The party traversed freely ever a belt of country two hundred miles long. Several parties were in the region, and they at length concentrated their forces, numbering 153 persons. They join in the report that they found gold in all the places they "prospected," yielding from 5 to 25 cents to the panful of soil. They also found everywhere plenty of water and an abundance of pine timber. A specimen of the gold was shown us by Mr. Hemingray. It is in small particles, resembling the quartz soil washings of California.

A company of one hundred nersons left Kansas City

A company of one hundred persons left Kansas City on Monday, the 13th inst., for the newly-discovered

on Monday, the total interpretation of gold region.

Another company of fifty persons will leave Leavenworth City on the 1st proximo.

Thus it is rendered certain that the Eastern as well as the Western slope of the Rocky Monatains is richly treasured with gold. A new gold fever may be predicted as plainly at hand. Further and more detailed accounts from Mr. King will be awaited with great interpretation.

But his testimony is given as direct and positerest. But his testimony is given as direct and posi-tive, and corroborated by the entire party, to the state

ments above made. In addition to the above, we learn from the officers of the stanner. In addition to the above, we learn from the officers of the steamer Alonzo Child, from the Missouri River, that the excitement is rapidly growing along the river. Companies of young men are going forward daily to the gold region, while others are forming for the same purpose. Several persons were passengers on the boat, who bring with them specimens of the rich ore.

Mr. Isaac Eaton, of the Kansas stage line, is also a passenger on the boat, for the purpose of buying two hundred mules, so as to run his line from Fort Riley direct to Pike's Peak, which is seven hundred unless the west from that point. There is no longer any doubt of the existence of the suriferous region and its wonderful wealth.

wonderful wealth.

The officers of the Alonzo Child conversed with parties who are positive that Pike's Peak will rival California in its yield of the precious metals.

From The Leavenworth City Journal we extract the tollowing:

"Frequent explorations have been made, and for requent explorations have been made, and for several months past no inconsiderable attention has been directed to Pike's Peak, in the western part of the territory, as a 'gold-bearing' region. Several Parties of gold hunters left this Territory last Spring. The saws of gold discoverice are always received with incredulity, and this accounts for the little excitoment which the frequent rumors of gold have created in this community. Within two weeks past, however, several persons have returned by different routes from the reported gold regions, all bringing with them the second cathusiastic report of the wealth of the Kansas aggings, and what is better, specimens of the virgin ore. We have seen some specimens of a gold quartz which, apparently, fully equals in value the

richest ever brought from California. The fine gold, obtained by washing, is principally in the form of scales. This is in exceedingly minute particles, and requires care, skill and proper implements, to collect it thoroughly and successfully. With the inefficient and rude machines, or rather pans, not used by the miners, all save the coarse particles are lost. Yet those who have worked diligently, have thus far realized, so avec our informants, an average of ten dellars. zed, so says our informants, an average of ten deliars a day. This information comes through various cources, and we do not he situte to say that it is en-

Mr. King, who came in the other day, is known

"Mr. King, who came in the other day, is known to many of our prominent citizens as an honorable gentleman, and one upon whose statements the most explicit reliance may be placed.

"We regard it now as a fixed fact, beyond cavil or dispute, that we have in Kansas placers of gold equally as rich as those of California.

"It would seem, too, that the gold discoveries of California would most unquestionably point to gold deposits on this side of the backbone of the continent. Gold there is found along the water courses, which take their rise far up among the mountains. The gold has, without doubt, been washed down and deposited mong the sands of the beds of the streams. It is well known that, from one end of the continent to the other, streams which find their ultimate outlet in the Western ocean, have almost a common source with those that flow toward the Atlantic. The only wonder is that these rich fields on the western slope, to which the experience of California so piantly points, have remained so long unprospected and undiscovered.

"This discovery has emboldened some of the most

iscovered.
"This discovery has emboldened some of the most energetic citizens of Kansas to start a line of convey-ances from Fort Reiley to the gold region. This line will be put in operation as soon as the somewhat exwill be put in operation as soon as the somewhat ex-tensive arrangements for so large an undertaking can be consummated. We have now a daily line of coaches to Fort Reiley; so that in a short time we shall have a regular communication with this new El Decede?

TERRIFIC ADVENTURE IN THE MAM-

At the supposed end of winst has siways been considered the longest avenue of the Mammoth Cave, nine miles from its entrance, there is a pit, dark and deep and terrible, known as the Maelstrom. Tens of thousands have gazed into it with awe while bengalights were thrown down it to make its fearful depths lights were thrown down if to make its fearful depths visible, but none ever had the daring to explore it. The celebrated guide Stephen, who was deemed insensible to fear, was offered six hundred dollars, by the proprietors of the Cave, if he would descend to the bottom of it, but he shrank from the peril. A few years ago a Tennessee professor, a learned and bold man, resolved to do what no one before him had dared do, and, making his arrangements with great care and precaution, he had himself lowered down by a strong rope a hundred feet, but, at that point, his courage failed him, and he called aloud to be drawn

de, and, making his arrangements with great care and precaution, he had himself lowered down by a strong rope a hundred feet, but, at that point, his courage failed him, and he called aloud to be drawn out. No human power could ever have induced him o repeat the appalling experiment.

A couple of weeks ago, however, a young gentleman of Louisville, whose nerves never trembled at mortal peril, being at the Mammoth Cave with Professor Wright of our city and others, determined, no matter what the dangers and difficulties might be, to explore the depths of the Maelstrom. Mr. Proctor, the enterprising proprietor of the Cave, sent to Nashville and procured a long rope of great strength expressly for the purpose. The rope and some necessary timbers were borne by the guides and others to the point of proposed exploration. The arrangements being soon completed, the rope, with a heavy fragment of rock attached to it, was let down and swung to and fro to dislodge any loose rocks that would be likely to fall at the touch. Several were thus dislodged, and the long-continued reverberations, rising up like distant thunder from below, proclaimed the depth of the horrid chasm. Then the young hero of the occasion, with several hatsdrawn over his head to protect it as far as possible against any masses falling from above, and with a light in his hand and the rope fastened around his body, took his place overthe awful pit and directed the half-dozen men who held the end of the rope to let him down into the Cimmerian gloom.

We have heard from his own lips an account of his descent. Occasionally masses of earth and rock went whizzing past, but none struck him. Thirty or forty feet from the top, he saw a ledge, from which, as he judged by appearances, two or three avenues led off in different directions. About a hundred feet from the top, a cataract from the side of the pit went rushing down the abyss, and, as he descended by the side of the falling water and in the midst of the spray, le felt some apprehension that his light would great effort, by his friends, he at length asked them to pull him partly up, intending to stop on the way and explore a cave that he had observed opening about forty feet above the bottom of the pit. Reaching the mouth of that cave, he swung himself with much exertion into it, and holding the end of the rope in his hand, he incautiously let it go, and it swung out apparently beyond his reach. The situation was a fearful one, and his friends above could do nothing for him. Soon, however, he made a hook of the end his lamp, and, by extending himself as far over the verge as possible without falling, he succeeded in securing the rope. Fastening it to a rock, he followed the avenue 150 or 200 yards, to a point where he found it blocked rope. Fastening it to a rock, he followed the avenue 150 or 200 yards, to a point where he found it blocked by an impassable avalanche of rock and earth. Returning to the mouth of this avenue, he beheld an almost exactly similar mouth of another on the opposite side of the pit, but, not being able to swing himself into it, he refusioned the rope around his body, suspended himself again over the abyss, and shouted to his friends to raise him to the roll was an exceedingly severe one. body, suspended himself again over the abyse, and shouted to his friends to raise him to the top. The pull was an exceedingly severe one, and the rope, being ill adjusted around his body, gave him the most exeruciating pain. But soon his pain was lost in a new and dreadful peril. When he was 96 feet from the mouth of the pit and 100 from the bottom, swaying and swinging in mid-air, he heard rapid and excited words of horrer and airring above, and soon learned that the rope by which he was upheld had taken fire from the friction of the limber over which it passed. Several moments of awful suspense to those above, and still more awful to him below, ensued. To them and him a fatal and instant entastrophe seemed inevitable. But the fire was extinguished with a bottle of water belonging to himself, and then the party above, though almost exhausted by their labors, succeeded in drawing him to the top. He was as calm and self-possessed as upon his entrance into the pit, but all of his companions, overcome by fatigue, sank down upon the ground, and his friend, Prof. Wright, from over-exertion and excitement, fainted and remained for a time insensible.

The young adventurer left his name carved in the

ent, lainted and remained for a time insensible.

The young adventurer left his name carved in the epths of the Maelstrom—the name of the first and only reon that ever onzed mon its mysteries. The here of the exploit is William C. Prentice, the

MARINE AFFAIRS.

on of George D. Prentice.

FOR EUROPE. The United States mail steamer Fulton, Capt. Wot-

ton, left on Saturday for Southampton and Havre, with 82 passengers and \$585,168 in specie. The British steamer Pacific, Capt. Thompson, sailed the same day for Galway, with 35 cabin passengers and 151 in the teerage. A number of Irish gentlemen and ladies, steerage. A number of Irish gentlemen and ladies, the Napper Tandy Artillery of Brooklyn, and an Artillery Company of this city, accompanied the Pacific, on the steam tog Putnam, nearly to Sandy Hook. On approaching the steamship, the tug fired a salute of 21 guns, which the Pacific acknowledged by dipping her ensign. The tug then landed her passengers at the pier where the Pacific lay, and they all proceeded, wearing badges, on board of her, where they met a warm welcome from her commander, Capt. Thompson, and his officers of the reception they had given them, and expressed a hope that the Pacific would not fall to confirm what the Prince Albert has proven, that the Galway route is the best to Europe. The Captain of the Pacific expressed his confidence in the sea-going qualities of his vessel, and assured them that nothing would be wanting on his part to make her answer all their anticipations. All these remarks and responses were received with loud cheers, and, after some cordial exchanges of friendship, the W. G. Putnam's company again embarked in her, and accompanied the steamer down the bay, firing salutes by the way. In returning the salutes, Wm. Howey, a sallor on the Pacific, nearly lost his life by attempting to lead the gun before it had been sponged out. His hand was blown off, and his right arm broken in two places. The poor fellow was taken to the City Hospital, where his arm was amputated. At Quarantine the escorting company again boarded the steamship, and partook of a collation, at which all sorts of good wishes for Galway, Ireland and Mr. Lever's enterprize, were expressed. The little tug and her company parted with the steamship just before reaching the Hook. the Napper Tandy Artillery of Brooklyn, and an

THE LAUNCH OF THE GENERAL ADMIRAL. The Steam Propeller Frigate General Admiral of 72 gune and 6,000 tuns will be launched from the yard

of W. H. Webb, Sixty-first street, North River, on Tuesday 21st, at 8 o'clock a. m. The public will be admitted to the yard coch day until the ship is launched and also upon that occasion, but tickets will be requisite to secure admission on board the ship when aunched, to be procured at the office of the yard. Accemmodations will be made for ladies.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF THE AUSTRALIAN PASSENGER SUPPOSED LOSS OF THE AUSTRALIAN PASSENGER SHIP ULTONIA, WITH 180 SOCIA.

For several weeks the most painful anxiety has prevalled respecting the fate of the Australian passenger ship Ultonia, Capt. Wim. S. Baker, which left the Thannes for Melbourne, with 180 souls on board, in the early part of last November. Unhappily, there is too much reason to fear that the ship will never again be heard of, and the scenes daily witnessed at Lloyd's by the frequent visits and anxious inquiries of the relatives and friends of those on board are most distressing.

stressing.

The Ultonia was a large Quebec built ship 1,341 tans register, belonging to Messrs, Moore & Co. of Liverpool, and in the course of September, last year, she was chartered to Messrs, Fry & Davises, the White-Horse line of Australian packet ship-brokers in Fencharch street, for a voyage to Melbourne. She was comparatively a new vessel, having been built in \$50, and was classed A I for seven years.

1854, and was classed A I for seven years.

She loaded in the East India Docks. On Nov. 3, she was cleared by the London Emigration Officers, having on board 123 steerage passengers, families, and six cabin passengers—her crew, including master and officers, numbering 54. She passed through the Downs on the 6th of November, and progressed on her voyage, although somewhat tardily, and on the 15th of March she was spoken in lat, 15 8, long, 52 W., a considerable distance to the southward of the Cape. Since then not the least tidings have been heard of the ship or any of her numerous passengers. It was reship or any of her numerous passengers. It was re-ported that she had been again spoken with on the 3d of May, but it turns out to refer to the previous speak-ing. More than five months have transpired since she

ing. More than five months have transpired since she was last seen, and several mails have arrived from where intelligence might be expected of her, but not the least particle of information has come to hand. Indeed at Lloyd's she has been given up as lost. She has already been posted as a missing ship, and the principal underwriters in the room have paid the insurance effected with them on ship and freight. It has been stated that she was heavily laden with railway iron, but that turns out to be incorrect. From the manifest we find that she shipped between 500 and 500 iron railway chairs stowed in the bottom of the hold, 6 cases of machinery, 21 packages of steam engines, and a large quantity of spirits, amounting in the whole to gallons of gin and spirits of wine, and a large shipment gallons of gin and spirits of wine, and a large shipment of bottled beer. She had also a quantity of woolen stuff. Whether the ship caught fire, foundered, or by being for to the southward got among the ice, must only be a matter of conjecture.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Fire Island, Sept. 16, 1858. We had a strong wind and rain last night, during which the billiard saloon belonging to the Surf Hotel, occupied by D. S. S. Sammis, was blown down. No lives were lost. Some mourn about the "hard luck," but my opinion is that stout frames are better than luck. The weather remains thick, but as far as we can see no vessels are on the coast.

THE YELLOW FEVER SOUTH.

In New-Orleans the deaths from yellow fever last week reached 170, and the Christian Association is telegraphing to other cities for aid. In Charleston last week the deaths from yellow fever were 103. A letter from New-Orleans in The Memphis Inquirer gives an interesting account of the mode of burial in

"There are in the city and its environs fourteen cemeteries. Some five of these are in the midst of the city, surrounded by closely built and densely populated streets. Owing to the peculiarity of our soil, these burial places are peculiar. We cannot dig more than two or three feet below the surface without coming to water, so that most of the dead are buried above ground. There grounds are regularly laid off in squares, the walks raised and covered with shells. The squares are built up with vaults and monuments, many of them very splendid and expensive, costing thousands of dellars. There are a great variety of models and devices, many of them of rare and exquisite beauty. Around these tombs are beautiful evergreens, intermixed with fair and fragrant flowers, which grow with so much laxuriance in our rich soil and sunny clime.

and sunny clime,
"The cemeteries below Canal and above Esplande The cemeteries below Canal and above Esplande street, called the French burying-grounds, are regarded as the most interesting as exhibitions of sculpture, where grief records its woo or pride in imperishable marble.

"Around these cemeteries are walls ten feet high

and eight or ten feet thick. These are pierced with three or four rows of tombs about two-and-a-half feet three or four rows of tomos about two and a sain sets square, rising in tiers one above the other and has the appearance of the pigeon-holes for letters in the post-office, though on a much larger scale. These are perfectly closed with slabs and air-tight cament, ex-cept at one end. This is open for the insertion of the

The procession moves at the grave is permutational. The procession moves from the hearse to the wall, where a certain one of the vaults has been previously selected—say No. 250, they are all numbered. The coffin is about two-thirds inserted, and the service whatever be its character is then attended to; this over, the coffin is pushed in—then the mason, with his he mason is done, when the date and name are written in the smooth soft plaster spread over the brick, and the company depart and leave the sleeper to his last and lonely bed!

the company depart and leave the sleeper to his last and lonely bed!

"One gots used to scenes like this, but at first it seems so business-like and mechanical, so like any other labor, any other piece of masonry, and contrasts strongly with the burial on the hillside, where the turf is green and the old trees spread their broad green boughs, and the little birds in Summer time sing requiems, and the lone winds in Winter time nurmar solemn dirges o'er the dead. The city authorities are discouraging interments in the cometeries in the crowded portions of the city. Some three miles from the city, about midway from the river to the lake, there is a low ridge of land known as the Metaire Ridge. Here the city authorities are laying out among the live oaks a public park, and here there is a famous race course, and here most of our city's dead are to sleep their last sleep. What strange uses!"

QUARANTINE AFFAIRS.

Great importance is attached to the meeting which takes place on Staten Island to-day, and the prospect is that the assembly will be an exceedingly large one. Delegations will go from Tompkinsville, Stapleton, New-Brighton and other places—indeed, the whole sland will probably be represented. What will be done at this demonstration it is hard, at present, to say—the intentions of the leaders being hidden under the declaration that the object is to give an unbiased opinion upon the burning of Quarantine.

The military encampment was visited, yesterday, by upwards of 10,000 persons—many of whom were alwed to pass the grounds and inspect the interior arrangements. Among the visitors was Ray Tompkins, who appeared to take an especial interest in all that he saw; and while he expressed the opinion that it was entirely unnecessary to keep troops on Staten Island, yet he was ready to acknowledge that the Eighth Regiment was a fine-looking body of men, and an honor to the militia organization of the State.

Private ex-Ald. William Wilson of Company G. who was rendered unfit for duty on account of over xertion, has entirely recovered, and is now on duty. At present we understand there is no sickness among the troops, who hold out very well, and generally appear to relish their present occupation. Every arrangement has been made for their comfort; a barber's shop has been placed in operation, the comfortable Sibley tents are all erected, the mess-house is finshed-in a word, the encampment is complete as regards all the necessaries of an easy life.

There has been no new case of yellow fever reported as occurring outside of Quarantine, and the hope is expressed that, cold weather having made its appearance, the epidemic outside of Quarantine will no more manifest to presence. Rag Pickers' Row, the infected district of Tompkinsville, is carefully looked after by Dr. Mundy, the Health Officer of Castleton, all com-munication with the houses situated there having been

Within the inclosure, no cases of the epidemic have broken out of late, though in the bay, on the steamer Columbia, of Charleston, a death from this cause occurred on Saturday night. The stewarders of the vessel was suddenly taken sick, and died. She was conveyed on shore, and the body properly interred.

The sick in the Hospitals are getting along comfort-

ably, the cold weather having done much to render their situation less dangerous. The doctors are doing all in their power for the sick in their charge, and with good success, considering the limited accommodations which they possess.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

Island when he saw two old beds thrown overboard from the Castle.

Dr. Thomrsos thought the Harbor Commissioners should take cognizance of the matter, and prevent the rubbish from being thrown into the harbor.

The Mayon thought this Board should act, and offered a resolution that the Superintendent of Castle Garden depot be requested to prevent any bedding being thrown overboard from the Quarantine vessels or from the depot. Adopted.

Dr. Rockwell said a case of yellow fever was reported to him in Pearl street vesterday, and he had it

ented to him in Pearl street yesterday, and he had it

The ship Harvest, which arrived from New-Orleans

The ship Harves, which arrived from New-Greans
the 5th of August, having yellow fever on board,
applied to come up and take in cargo. Referred to
Dr. Thompson for a report.
The brig Tinnus, from Sagus, applied to come up;

The ship J. H. Chadman was referred to the Mayor,

lowed such privileges to vessels from infected ports. Dr. Miller thought it was scarcely necessary, as

Boston was no criterion for New-York in regard to Quarantine matters. In Boston yellow fever was never known to take, but in New-York it would. The vast difference in the shipping and population must also be considered.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

FIRES.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN RENWICK AND

HUDSON STREETS.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF FURNI-

THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. About 9; o'clock on Saturday night smoke was dis-overed issuing from the basement of the large six-

TURE DESTROYED -- THREE BUILDINGS IN RUISS AND SEVERAL OTHERS BADLY DAM-

AGED-ONE HUNDRED AND SIX WORKMEN

story building No. 38 Renwick street, forming a por-

tion of the extensive cabinet and furniture manufac

ory and warehouse of Mr. Benjamin Newhouse, and

was soon after ascertained that the establishment

was on fire. The smoke, when first discovered, emana-

ted from the basement, and was not at that time very

dense. There is no doubt, however, but that the fire

were speedily on the ground in full force, displaying

that energy, perseverance and tact for which they are

so well noted. Roofs, upon which fell thick and fast

showers of burning cinders, were mounted by them, and soon copious streams of water were poured upon

he flames. The furniture establishment of Mr. New-

house consisted of six buildings, all six stories in hight. From the building No. 38 Renwick street the flames

xtended rapidly to two six-story buildings, used as shops and for the storage of unfinished furniture, in

the rear of Nos. 34 and 36, which are brick and frame

terial in the three buildings, the fire burned furiously, and the flames beiched forth from the roof, brilliantly

Illuminating the upper part of the city. Thousands

persons were drawn to the scene of conflagration, and

he streets contiguous to the burning buildings were

thronged with spectators. Only a slight wind pre-

vailed, but nevertheless it was sufficient to waft the

burning cinders, and the air for some blocks distant

was filled with a shower of fire, presenting one of the

most magnificent sights ever witnessed in New-York. The upper portion of the buildings Nos. 277, 279 and

Despite the exertions of the firemen, the buildings

were destroyed, together with their contents, and the flames had communicated to that portion of

the establishment fronting No. 30 Renwick street, be

fore they could be mastered. The three-story dwell-

ing-houses on Renwick street, each house occupied by

everal families, were at one time in imminent danger,

ut were saved from much injury. The occupants

soon gathered up their household goods and clothing, and moved into the street until the danger was over,

when they resumed their quarters. The front of No.

From the propinquity of the hotel, fears for some time were entertained for its safety. The rear win-

ows on the upper floors were several times on fire,

but the flames were quenched with a few pails of wa-ter by the firemen. The hotel was pretty well filled, and the consternation that prevailed among the occu-

pants can be better imagined than described. Rooms

were now in a most disorderly condition. Trunks and

valises and carpet-bags were packed in a hurry, and

the guests, shouldering their own property, bore it to

places of safety. The house was soon deserted, and

off in charge of the firemen, one or more of whom

were stationed at each of the rear windows.

The hotel was kept by Mr. Wm. W. Bowies, who

eased the house and furniture from Mr. Newhouse,

Mr. Newhouse is the principal loser by the confla-

gration, but it is impossible at present to form an esti-

mate of his loss. At a rough estimate, including build-

ings and furniture, his loss will not fall far short of \$75,000 or \$80,000. On the building No. 38 Renwick

street, Mr. Newhouse is insured \$2,500 in the Rutgers,

in the Washington. The hotel buildings fronting on Hudson street are insured about \$28,000, in the Pacific,

Phenix, North American of Philadelphia, St. Nicholas and Home Insurance Companies, The buildings Nos.

273 and 275 same street are insured \$16,500, in the Clinton, Equitable, National and another Company. The stock in same is insured \$19,000, in the Excelsion,

St. Mark's, Washington, Phenix and Williamsburgh City Companies. The furniture in the hotel is insured for \$2,500 in the Harmony. Mr. Bowies will be a slight loser, except in the inter-

ruption of his business, many of his rooms being un-

and \$2,500 in the North American of Philade and on stock there is \$2,000 in the Atlantic and \$2,00

the owner of the property.

tenantable from dampness.

nat half an hour before presented a neat appearance

40 Renwick street was damaged by a falling wall.

Hotel. The lower part is laid out for stores.

enctures. Owing to the large quantity of light ma-

dectors that it was only a case of billious rem

Mr. W. C. Walker, occupying store No. 277, as the Union dry goods store, removed all his stock, and in so doing, sustained some damage by water. He is insured for \$12.000.

Edmund Hill, occupying No. 279, as a carpet store, removed his stock to a place of greater safety. In-COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

SATURDAY, Sept. 18.—The Commissioners of Health met this noon. Present, Mayor Tiemann, Drs. Thompson, Rockwell and Miller, and Connelman Haawell.

The Mayor read a letter from Mayor Powell of Brooklyn, stating that complaints were continually being made at his office in relation to bedding floating ashore at Gowanus from infected vessels, from which if appeared to have been thrown. He ded not fear contagion from this rubbish, but in order to allay excitement, be hoped measures would be taken to prevent the nuisance in future. Dr. Miller said he thought the cld bedding floated from the emigrant vessels or from Castle Garden. Yesterday he was starting for Staten Island when he saw two cld beds thrown overboard from the Castle.

stores Nos. 133 and 135 Hudson street are owned by Mr. Joseph Tucker, and the three were somewhat damaged by the falling walls. Nos. 34 and 36 Renwick street are owned by Mr. Smith, and his loss thereon, which is but slight, is fully covered by insurance. On Saturday night Mr. Newhouse had 106 men on his pay-roll, all of whom will for a time be thrown out of employment. All except one man lost their tool-chests, averaging in value from \$30 to \$50, The origin of the fire is at present unknown, but from the fact of its being first discovered in the basement in the vicinity of the steam boiler or engine-room, it is supposed to have been caused by heated journals, or by the accidental dropping of coals among shavings.

The "Exempts" were on the ground with their pow-rful apparatus, and did good work on the Renwick treet side. The police arrangements were very credtable, and the men from the several precincts under onunand of Capt. Turnbull lined the crossing and exaded all who had no business inside, thus affording the firemen ample room to work.

Fire Marshal Baker was yesterday morning engaged in a preliminary examination relative to the origin of the fire, and he seems to be under the impression that it originated from a spark falling among a heap of shavings. There was in the establishment a large well hole formed of brick, and extending from the shops to the engine room, and through this hole were passed all shavings and rubbish and other matter for the use of the engineer and firemen in charge of the engine room.

engine room.

FIRE IS SINTH AVENUE.

At half-past I o'clock yesterday morning, the alarm of fire in the First District was caused by the burning of a pile of lumber lying in Sixth avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-fifth streets, belonging to Mr. Brodhem. Damage about \$50.

FIRE IN SECOND AVENUE.

At half-past 10 o clock Saturday morning, a fire broke out in the bakery of John Flusman, No. 748 Second avenue, in consequence of the igniting of a quantity of shavings. Damage \$100. Insured for \$2,000 in the New-York Insurance Company.

also referred.

The ship J. H. Chadman was referred to the Mayor, with power. The ship Liberty, from New-Orleans on the 2d inst., with fever, applied to come up: allowed to unlead at Upper Quarantine.

Gov. King and his brother, Pr. King, called on the Mayor, and were present at the proceedings.

The agent of the steamer Columbia asked for a stream permit. It was reported that she had had a case of fever since her arrival: the patient died on being taken from the vessel. It was complained that the officers of this steamer had reported all well, when a man was actually sick of yellow fever.

Dr. Thompson opposed the application. Other vessels of the kind were kept in the Lower Bay. He moved to lay the polition on the table. Carried.

Mr. Chomwell, applied to have the steamer Parkersburgh, from Savannah, come up. Referred.

Some other petitions were referred and laid over.

The agent of the ship Liberty, from New-Orleans, in applying to have that vessel come up, stated that he was on board a vessel in Boston yesterday, which left New-Orleans when the Liberty left, and that the one in Boston had been allowed to discharge cargo, some of it rags, at the wharves, and load agam. She was now ready to sail again for New-Orleans.

The Mayor remarked that the authorities of Boston could not have known the facts of the case. He suggested to the Board if it were not well to write to the Boston authorities, and ascertain whether or not they allowed such privileges to vessels from infected ports.

Dr. Miller thought it was acarcely necessary, as About 12 o'clock yesterday an alarm of fire was caused by the burning of some rubbish near the jennyhouse of the ropewalk of Lawrence & Co., Bushwick ayenne, E. D. It was extinguished with a few pails LARGE FIRE IN COLUMNIA COUNTY-A MAN SAVED

my a Dog.—The paper-mill, dwelling and barn belong-ing to Mr. Isaac Sors, near Chatham Four Corners, Columbia County, was entirely destroyed about 2 o'clock on Thursday morning last. The fire originated in the drying loft, where no fire is ever used. The flames spread rapidly, and in a short time the above buildings were a heap of ashes. Nothing was saved except a small portion of the household furniture. How the fire originated, the amount or of the ose, is unknown. There was an insurance of \$6,000 upon the property.

A man named Gardner was rescued from burning to

death, by the sagacity of a dog, which rushed into the building and aroused him from sleep.

AMUSEMENTS.

-At the ACADEMY, Madame Gassier, Steffani and Gasperini will appear to-night in "Lucia."

-At BURTON'S, Mr. Roberts will play "King Lear -night. To-morrow night Mesdames Gazzaniga and Strakosh, and Brignoli, Amodio and Barili will appear in "Trovatore."

NIBLO'S GARDEN,-The drama of "Jessie Brown" has been so well received, and has filled the treasury and the auditorium so full, that it is to be repeated to-night and to-morrow night, after which it will be withdrawn to give "The Life of an Actress" and "The

must have been burning some time, as when the doors were opened and air admitted, flames were seen on LAURA KEENE'S THEATER .- The fine company at this house appear to-night in the comedy of "Old the first floor, and but twenty or thirty minutes elapsed Heads and Young Hearts," with Mr. Blake as Jesse before they enveloped the entire building. The alarm Rural, and Miss Keene as Lady Alice. was promptly given, and the firemen of the district

BOWERY THEATER .- "Jessie Brown" is also in the ascendant at this house; not the Bourcicaultian version, however. It is given to-night with two other PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER. - A new drams called

The Ice Witch" are played here this evening for the BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM .- Some new features of the "Theater of Art" are to be introduced this

The Harvest Queen," together with the spectacle of

week. Woon's MINSTRELS .- This week is to be given up minstrelsy, and the whole of the "Mar pany" will do their best.

PALACE GARDEN.-To-night a novel entertainment called the "Feast of Lanterns," with a grand concert.

CITY ITEMS.

GEOLOGY .- Dr. Boynton gives the first regular lecture of his course on Geology, this evening, at the

231 is occupied as a hotel, and known as the Union CHARGE AGAINST SCPERINTENDENT TALLMADGE At the meeting of Police Commissioners on Monday last, the President was directed to make out charges Mr. Newhouse occupied as a warenouse and manuactory the upper part of No. 273 Hudson street, the and specificatious against the General Superintendent, upper and lower part of the building No. 275 Hudson street, extending to No. 30 Renwick street, the rear buildings, and the building No. 38 Renwick street.

F. A. Tallmadge. The following was accordingly served on Thursday by Mr. Embree:
In obedience to the resolution of the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, I present the following charge against the General Superintendent of Police in and for the Metropolitan Police District: Neglect of Dutus.

Specifications: I. In that he did not repair in pe Specifications: 1. In that he did not repair in person to the Quarantine on the morning of the second of September (when notified by Captain Weed that several of the public hospitals had been fired by a mob), as required to do by section 45 of the Rules and Regulations of the Department.

2. In that the said General Superintendent did not, on the morning of September the second, direct patrolmen to be stationed at Quarantine to protect the public hospitals which had not been fired.

JAMES W. NYE.

GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk of Board.

Assault upon an Officer .- On Saturday night

Matthew Kelly, a newly-arrived emigrant, committed felonious assault upon Thomas O'Keefe of No. 4 Greenwich street, for which he was arrested and locked up in the First Precinct Station-House. Yesterday morning, as Officer Gilfeather was conveying Kelly to the Tombs, the latter slipped from his grasp, and picking up a paving stone, hurled it with all his might at the officer's head. The missile struck Officer

Gilfeather on the back of the head, knocking him

senseless. Kelly escaped, but was subsequently ar-rested and locked up by Justice Osborn. Officer Gilfeather was taken to his residence, and it is feared that he will die in consequence of the injuries he received. Peter Dawson, better known as the "King of the

Fourth Ward," will return to the city in a few days, his term of imprisonment on Blackwell's Island expiring on Friday next. John Fitch, Warden of the Pententiary, on Saturday handed Robert H. Johnston, the Clerk of the Sessions, \$50, the amount of fine imposed on Dawsen by the Court.

CITY MORTALITY .- According to the report of the ity Inspector there were 518 deaths in the city during City Inspector there were 518 deaths in the city ourse; the past week, a decrease of 70 as compared with the mortality of the week previous. One fatal case of yellow fever is reported. The deceased, John McGrade, a native of Ireland, aged 48 years, by occurpation a waiter, was sick of yellow fever at Charleston, but recovered sufficiently to come to New-York by railroad, where he arrived (having a relapse from over exertion) on the 4th inst., and died of exhaustion at No. 16 First street on the 8th. The following table shows the number of deaths during the past two weeks almong adults and children, distinguishing the series:

Among the principal causes of death were the fellowing: Bronchitis, I; consumption, 56; convidsions (infantile), 42; cholera infantum, 65; diarrhea, 25; dysentery, 20; dropsy in the head, 11; inflammation of the bowels, 6; inflammation of the lungs, 12; dammation of the brain, 12; marasmus (infantile) 6: measles, 2: scarlet fever 6.

6: measles, 2; scarlet lever, 6.

There were also 6 deaths of apoplexy, 4 of asphyxia. of congestion of the brain, 4 of croup, 7 of typh ver, 5 of typhus fever, 7 of disease of the heart, 22 whooping cough, 4 of palsy, 8 of teething, 7 of small-pox, 8 premature births, 25 stillborn, and 15 deathe from violent causes, including 2 snieldes and direwned.

The following is a classification of the diseases, and the number of deaths in each class of disease during the week: Bones, joints, &c., 3; brain and nerves, 94; generative organs, 5; heart and blood vessels, 15; lungs, threat, &c., 107; old age, 3; skin, &c., and emptive fevers, 16; stillborn and premature births, 33; stomach, bowels and other digestive organs, 200; uncertain seat and general fevers, 40; unknown, 1. pringry organs 1. Total-518

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks in 1856 and 1857, was as follows:

The nativity table gives 385 natives of the United States, 88 of Ireland, 26 of Germany, 10 of England, 5 of Scotland, 2 unknown, and the balance of various foreign countries.

THE BAXTER-STREET HOMICIDE, -- Coroner Hills held an inquest on Saturday at the New-York Hospital upon the body of Wm. Darling, the negro who was fatally stabbed on Friday night by another negro named Joseph Nichols, while at the groggery No. 25 Baxter street. The evidence of Wm. Lukes, keeper of the place, was taken, and is as follows:

of the place, was taken, and is as follows:

I know the prisoner slightly: last night deceased came with two other men to my store and they took drinks: soon after this the prisoner came in, making a noise as if singing: I told him to keep quiet; he made some reply, when deceased said to him, "Who are you talking to?" he replied, "To Mr. Lukes;" the prisoner then walked up to the counter and got a cigar; deceased also walked up and commenced talking to prisoner; so it to him, "Go away from me, I don't know you;" deceased replied, "I know you, and had something for you for some time;" deceased then turned to go away, when prisoner asked him what he meant; deceased replied by slapping the prisoner across the face; prisoner instantly drew a knife and plunged it into the abdomen of deceased.

Several other persons who were present during the

Several other persons who were present during the controversy and affray were examined, but their testi-mony was merely corroborative of that of Lukes. The Jury rendered a verdict "That deceased came to his death by wounds inflicted with a knife in the hands of Joseph Nichols." Upon the rendition of the verdiet, the prisoner was remanded to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SAD ACCIDENT AT NEWBURGH, -- BOAT CAPSIZED, --On Thursday afternoon a party of five young men, from Newburgh, went out to take a sail around the bay, and not understanding how to manage the boat, she capsized while some distance from the shore, and before assistance reached them a young man named Day was drowned. The others were rescued. Mr. Day was a young man about 22 years of age, and bore a good character. A reward is offered by his bereaved father for the recovery of the body.

GRAND LARCENY .-- Adolph Linner, of No. 181 West Twenty-Ninth street, appeared before Justice Quack-enbush, Jefferson Market Police Court, Saturday morning, and charged Hugh Gillies, Henry W. Smith, at the aforesaid locality, a great variety of articles of the aggregate value of \$64 21. The articles were in a trunk, which was standing on the sidewalk, and consisted of binding tape, carpet binding, ladies and goa-tlemen's belts, spool cotton, buttons of all kinds, combs, woolen yarn, woolen stockings, cotton home, suspenders, china and cotton dolls, &c., &c., of the value aforesaid. The trunk containing the goods was securely locked and fastened.

Officer Smith of the Twentieth Precipet Police deposed that he found a portion of the goods at the residence of Gillies and Bennett. Gillies acknowledged in the presence of Linner, that he, together with the aforesaid parties, took the property in question, a portion of which had been sold in the Sixth aven ner of Twenty-Eighth street, and another portion in other places. The three parties first named, all boys under 16 years, were committed by Justice Quackenbush for examination.

RECOVERY OF STOLES PROPERTY AND ARREST OF AN ATTEORY BURGLAR .- A few days since, or Hoffman was arraigned before the Court of General Sessions, and pleaded guilty to a charge of barglary in the third degree, be having been detected in the act of burglariously entering the house of Mr. Schuller, No. 69 Forsyth street. On Saturday morning, Hoffman confessed to Officers Kasmine and Frazierof the Tenth Precinct, who arrested him, that a young Gorman named Jacob Myers, living at No. 134 Mott street, was with him in several burglarious operations, and inti-mated that they might find at Myers's room a quantity of stolen property and their burglars' tools. Obtaining a search warrant from Justice Osborn, the officers visited Myers's place, and there found nearly a cart-load of goods, consisting of cloth, laces, clothing and jewbry, valued at about \$500. In a dark room the officers found a complete set of burglars' tools. Messrs. Schiller & Cohn, merchants at No. 78; Bowery, ideatified a portion of the property as having been stolen from their place. Myors was subsequently apprehended, and committed to prison by Justice Osb

THE LATE ROBBERY OF DR. POTTS .- Capt. Word f the Second Precinct, on Saturday last, received in formation of the property recently stolen from the Rev. Dr. Potts. Among the articles recovered was the inbrotype of Dr. Potts's second daughter, and the Bible in which she had made marginal notes. The thief is still at large.

HORRIBLE CASE OF INFANTICIDE,-Coroner Hills held an inquest on Saturday upon the body of a female infant which was found cut to pieces in a hog pen at-tached to the Hudson River Railroad Depot at Piftyfirst atreet. The body of the child had evidently be chopped up and thrown to the hoge, in hopes that it would have been eaten up by them, but they seem not to have touched it. Whether the child died a natural death or was murdered, could not be ascertained, and the jury rendered a verdict of "death from some car

Accident .- On Saturday, Mr. John Sperry, lookingglass manufacturer at No. 272 Fifth street, was see dentally caught in the belting attached to the machinery, and whirled over the dram upward of one has times before he could be extricated from his per position. His arm was broken in three places; and there is but little chance of his recovering.

NEW-YORK HOSFITAL .- Weekly report to Sept. 17. Surgical Medical Total

FATAL RAILROAD CASUALTY.—Coroner Councey held an inquest on the body of George Robder, a child two years of age, who died from the effects of injuries received in consequence of being run over by one of the cars of the Second Avenue Railroad Company. From the testimony adduced, the Jury were of the opinion that the driver of the car in question was censurable for not being more continues in regard to the duties assigned him, as by so doing he might have possibly averted the casualty and saved the shifts life. A verdict of censure upon the driver was accordingly rendered by the Jury.

SUICIDE OF AN UNKNOWN MAN .- A man whose sould not be assertained, was found lying on the